

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. V.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 2, 1890.

No. 18.

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UNITED STATES.

LOUISIANA—*Annual proclamation of quarantine.*—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

In conformity with the provisions of section 3049 of the Revised Statutes of the State, and upon the advice of the State board of health requesting the governor to issue his annual proclamation of quarantine against the hereinafter enumerated and mentioned ports to take effect from and after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1890, to wit:

All vessels arriving at the several quarantine stations in this State, together with their crews, cargoes, and passengers, shall be subjected to inspection by the quarantine officers at said stations.

All vessels, together with their cargoes, crews, passengers, and baggage arriving at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station from inter-tropical American and West Indian ports shall be subjected to thorough maritime sanitation according to the following schedule, to-wit:

First class—Vessels arriving from non-infected ports.

Second class—Vessels arriving from suspected ports.

Third class—Vessels arriving from ports known to be infected.

Fourth class—Vessels which, without regard to port of departure, are infected; that is to say, vessels which have yellow fever, cholera, or other contagious or infectious disease on board at time of arrival, or have had same on voyage.

Vessels of the first class to be subjected to necessary maritime sanitation at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, without detention of either vessel or persons longer than may be necessary to place such vessel in perfect sanitary condition.

Vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade and coming from known non-infected localities, and whose sanitary condition and health record are satisfactory, may be allowed to pass the quarantine station after inspection, subject, however, to such regulations and sanitary treatment as the board of health may prescribe.

Vessels of the second and third classes to undergo the same conditions as those of the first class, together with detention for observation for a period of five full days from hour of arrival in quarantine.

Vessels of the fourth class to be remanded to the Lower Quarantine Station, there to undergo sanitation and detention of vessel and persons such length of time as the board of health may determine.

All vessels arriving from ports known or suspected to be infected with cholera or small-pox, or which may hereafter become infected,

shall be subjected to maritime sanitation, and such detention as the board of health may determine.

Vessels arriving from the above-named ports and places, and belonging to the second, third, and fourth classes, as set forth in the above schedule, shall not be allowed to pass the Rigolets, the Atchafalaya, or Lake Charles Quarantine Stations or other State quarantine stations which may hereafter be established, without having undergone a period of detention of forty days and thorough cleaning and disinfection.

Now, therefore, I, Francis T. Nicholls, governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my annual proclamation of quarantine, directing that quarantine shall take effect from and after Thursday, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1890, against the above-mentioned ports and as contained in the foregoing schedule.

Quarantine officers at the several stations in this State are especially charged and required to strictly enforce the execution of this proclamation, and the board of health in the city of New Orleans is requested to prosecute vigorously all violations of the same, as well as the quarantine laws and regulations of this State.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature, authenticated with the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of Baton Rouge, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

By the governor :

GEO. SPENCER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Special suggestions to owners, agents, masters of vessels, and passengers.

The Louisiana State board of health recommends the following suggestions to agents, owners, masters of vessels, and passengers for the purpose of facilitating the work of quarantine officers and reducing the period of detention to a minimum :

1. That vessels should be stripped during the quarantine seasons of all woolen hangings, carpets, curtains, and such like materials, and upholstered furniture as far as practicable. Hair or moss mattresses to be replaced by wire or wicker beds.

2. That as far as possible vessels trading with tropical ports should be manned with acclimated crews.

3. Masters of vessels, ship and consular agents are earnestly requested to instruct passengers from quarantinable ports to dispense, as far as possible, with baggage which may be injured by wetting, in case of pestilential outbreak on board, while undergoing disinfection. Such passengers are especially warned against bringing silks, laces, velvets, and other fabrics of delicate texture, as they will be compelled to assume all risks of injury.

4. While in ports infected with yellow fever, vessels should be anchored out in the harbor, when this is possible, and the crew prohibited from going ashore, especially at night.

5. When practicable, cargoes should be loaded in such a manner as to allow access to the pumps, and also to enable the quarantine officials to pump out and wash the bilge.

6. Special attention should be given to cleanliness of vessels and persons, and provision should be made for all possible ventilation of the entire vessel. The best disinfectants and instructions for using same can be obtained by application to the board of health or any of its officers.

7. Masters should, before arrival, see that the bilge is thoroughly pumped out and cleansed, and that the entire vessel be put in such good sanitary condition as to permit of the least possible detention. Fruit vessels, particularly, should be kept thoroughly cleansed for the purpose of avoiding delay at the quarantine station.

8. Vessels observing the above recommendations will receive special consideration at the quarantine station, detention and cost of cleaning, disinfecting, etc., being materially lessened thereby.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Newton*.—Month of March, 1890. Population, 22,011. Total deaths, 20, including phthisis pulmonalis 3.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended April 19, 1890. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 45 observers, indicate that typhoid fever, typho-malarial fever, membranous croup, cholera morbus, erysipelas, cerebro-spinal meningitis, inflammation of brain, pleuritis, and consumption of lungs increased, and that cholera infantum, puerperal fever, diphtheria, and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria increased by 75 per cent. and was reported at 28 places. Scarlet fever increased by 50 per cent. and was reported at 24 places. Enteric fever decreased by 44 per cent. and was reported at 5 places; and measles at 35 places.

OHIO.—Month of March, 1890. Reports to the State board of health from 50 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 1,271,800, show a total of 1,826 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 244; croup and diphtheria, 115; measles, 46; scarlet fever, 16; enteric fever, 40; and whooping-cough, 19.

During the four weeks ending April 18, 1890, reports from 58 cities and towns show 177 cases and 70 deaths from diphtheria; scarlet fever, 227 cases and 6 deaths; enteric fever, 37 cases and 21 deaths; whooping-cough, 96 cases and 11 deaths; and measles, 316 cases and 15 deaths.

RHODE ISLAND.—Month of March, 1890. Reports to the State board of health from towns representing an estimated population of 296,140 show a total of 532 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 72; diphtheria, 15; croup, 9; influenza, 11; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 8; and whooping-cough, 7.

The *Monthly Bulletin* says:

No contagious or infectious disease was reported as prevailing during March in any very extended or epidemic degree.

Compared with the previous month, typhoid fever and whooping-cough were reported from a larger number of localities, and in greater numbers in sporadic form; diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, influenza, and croup were reported as less prevalent in March than in February.

Compared with the previous month, bronchitis was reported as having a *very much* larger prevalence, and pneumonia a slightly larger prevalence.

Compared with the corresponding month in 1889, bronchitis, influenza, typhoid fever, measles, and acute diseases of the brain were much more prevalent in March, 1890; and pneumonia, diphtheria, croup, and whooping-cough were less prevalent.

TENNESSEE.—Month of March, 1890. Reports to the State board of health, Nashville, show that the principal diseases, named in the order of their greater prevalence, during the month, were pneumonia, bronchitis, tonsillitis, malarial fever, phthisis pulmonalis, rheumatism, and dysentery. Influenza was reported in 21 counties. Measles in 13 counties. Enteric fever in 7 counties. Whooping-cough in 6 counties. Diphtheria in 5 counties. Croup in 1 county. Scarlet fever in 4 counties.

Reports from 6 towns, having an estimated population of 222,551, show a total of 358 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 52; diphtheria and croup, 4; enteric fever, 9; measles, 8; and whooping-cough, 1.

Publications received.

District of Columbia health reports for 1889.

NOTE.—The attention of correspondents is invited to the fact that sanitary reports are sometimes received without date, or without name of city reported, or incomplete in other respects. The work of compiling the Abstract would be much facilitated if the forms were completely filled out before mailing.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping- cough.
New York, N. Y.....	Apr. 26.....	1,609,915	802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	29	32	9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Apr. 19.....	1,064,277	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	8	10	2
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Apr. 26.....	859,612	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	21	3	2
Baltimore, Md.....	Apr. 26.....	500,343	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	6	2
St. Louis, Mo.....	Apr. 28.....	450,000	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	Apr. 26.....	420,000	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	12	.....	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Apr. 26.....	325,000	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	9	2	.....
New Orleans, La.....	Apr. 19.....	254,000	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	Apr. 19.....	250,000	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	Apr. 26.....	250,000	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Apr. 26.....	240,000	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	8	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Apr. 26.....	210,000	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Denver, Colo.....	Apr. 18.....	150,000	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Providence, R. I.....	Apr. 26.....	130,000	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1
Rochester, N. Y.....	Apr. 18.....	130,000	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Apr. 25.....	129,346	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.....	Apr. 26.....	100,000	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	Apr. 25.....	92,000	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	Apr. 26.....	69,000	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Nashville, Tenn.....	Apr. 26.....	68,531	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	Apr. 26.....	60,145	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Manchester, N. H.....	Apr. 26.....	43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me.....	Apr. 26.....	42,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	Apr. 11.....	40,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	Apr. 18.....	40,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	Apr. 19.....	40,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Apr. 26.....	35,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Auburn, N. Y.....	Apr. 26.....	26,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Newport, R. I.....	Apr. 24.....	23,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton, Mass.....	Apr. 26.....	22,011	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	Apr. 19.....	16,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island, Ill.....	Apr. 20.....	16,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement of temperature and precipitation, week ending April 26, 1890.

[Received from the Signal Office, War Department.]

TEMPERATURE.

During the past week the temperature differed but slightly from the normal in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, being slightly cooler than usual in the south Atlantic States and slightly warmer than usual in the Northwest and on the north Pacific coast, while in Montana the average daily temperature was about 6° below the normal.

The temperature for the season, from January 1 to April 26, has been decidedly above the average of previous years, except in northern New England and from Dakota westward to the Pacific coast, where the season has been colder than usual. In the middle Atlantic States the average daily temperature for the entire period has been 5° above the normal, and in the Southern States and central valleys the daily excess ranges from 2° to 4°. In Montana and northern Dakota the season has been much colder than usual, the average daily temperature for the entire period ranging from 4° to 8° below the normal.

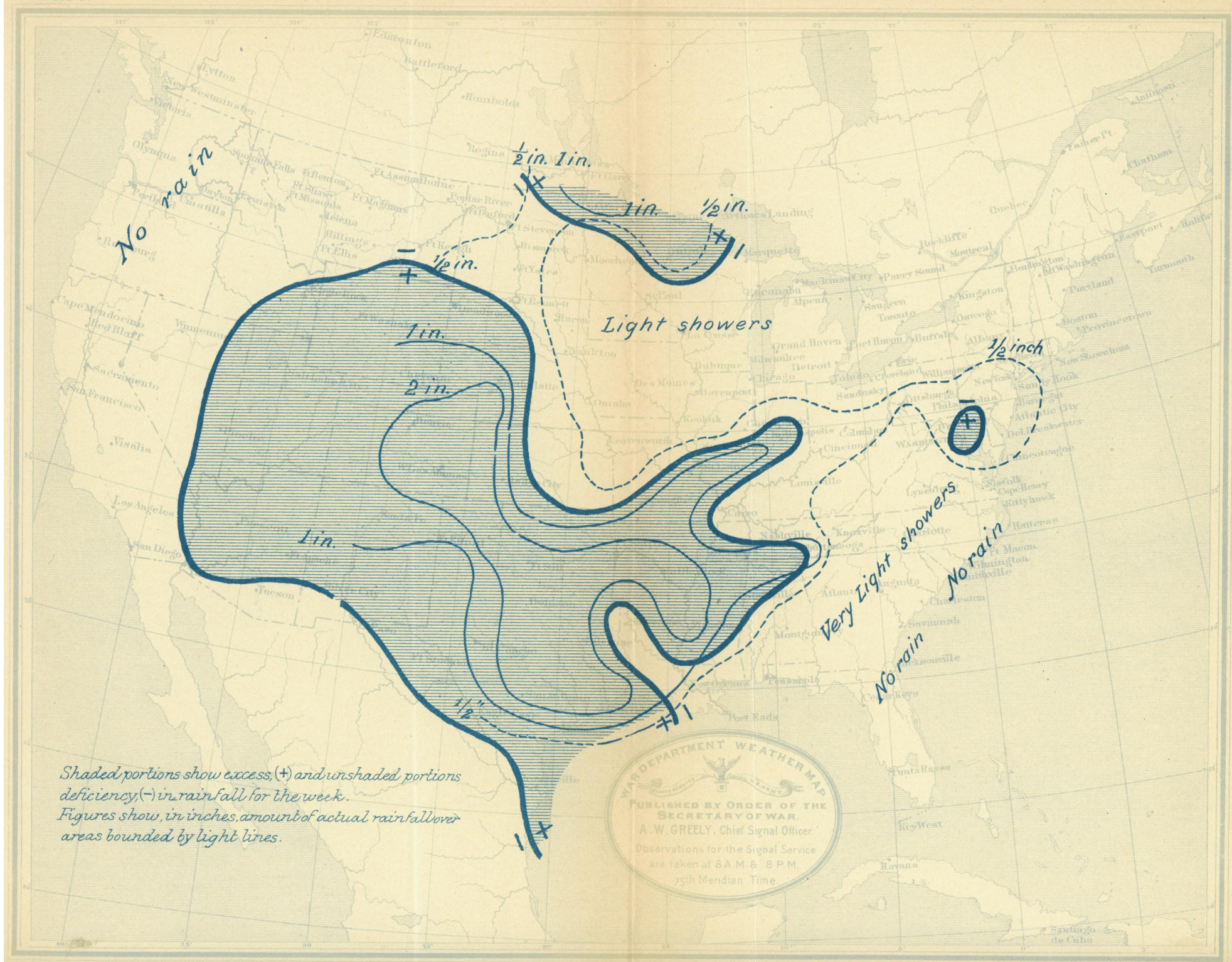
PRECIPITATION.

Generally over the districts east of the Mississippi and in the Northwest the rain-fall during the week was much less than usual, while excessive rains occurred in the lower and central Mississippi valley and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains. An excess of rain-fall also occurred in northern Minnesota. Over the central Rocky Mountain region, in the western portions of Nebraska and Kansas, and generally throughout the west Gulf States the rain-fall was heavy, and generally exceeded two inches. Showers were very light in the south Atlantic States, New England, and the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, the total amount of rain-fall being generally less than one-tenth of an inch, while over the Ohio valley and the middle Atlantic States the amount of rain-fall during the week, although below the normal, generally exceeded one-half of an inch. Light showers occurred in central and southern California, but no rain was reported from the north Pacific coast.

The rain-fall for the season continues in excess generally throughout the Northern States east of the Mississippi, in Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, at central Rocky Mountain stations, and on the Pacific coast north of the thirty-fifth parallel. The season has been unusually dry in the south Atlantic and southern portion of the east Gulf States. From southern Louisiana eastward over Florida and southern Georgia the rain-fall for the season amounts to less than 40 per cent. of the normal. Generally throughout Nebraska, Iowa, and eastern Minnesota over 80 per cent. of the normal rain-fall has occurred, while in Dakota and southwestern Minnesota only about 50 per cent. of the usual rain-fall is reported. There is also a dry region covering northeastern Kansas and northwestern Missouri, over which the seasonal rain-fall has been about 60 per cent. of the normal.

Rainfall, week ending April 25th. 1890.

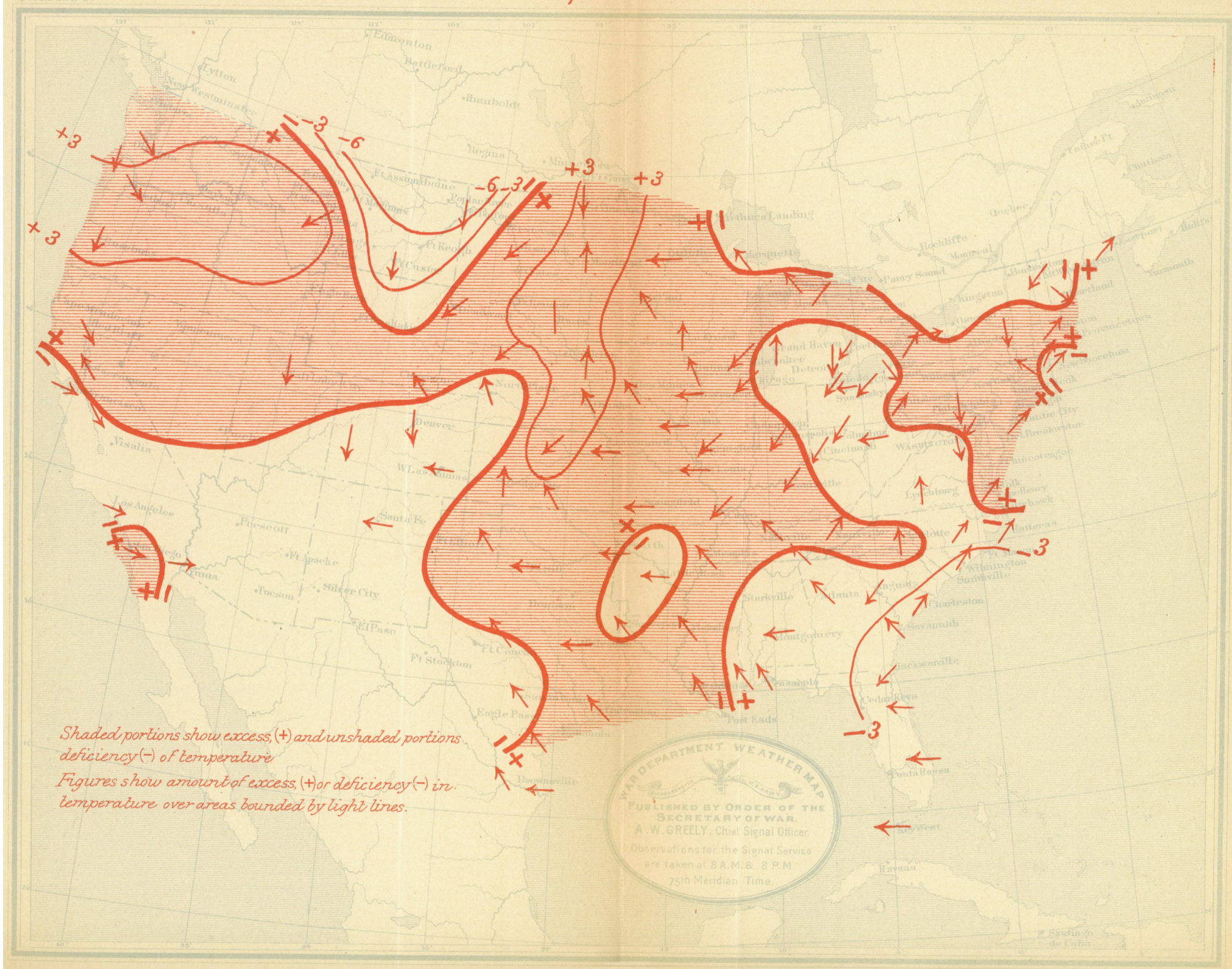
Form 106 F



Shaded portions show excess, (+) and unshaded portions deficiency, (-) in rainfall for the week. Figures show, in inches, amount of actual rainfall over areas bounded by light lines.

Temperature and Prevailing Direction of Wind, week ending April 25 1890.

Form 106 F.



*Shaded portions show excess (+) and unshaded portions
deficiency (-) of temperature*

*Figures show amount of excess (+) or deficiency (-) in
temperature over areas bounded by light lines.*



FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,715,559. The lowest rate was recorded in Birkenhead, viz, 10.9, and the highest in Manchester, viz, 31.5 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 2 deaths in Sheffield, 4 in Manchester, and 2 in Birmingham.

London.—One thousand six hundred and nineteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 54; scarlet fever, 12; typhus, 1; diphtheria, 21; whooping-cough, 79; enteric fever, 4; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 384 deaths. In greater London 2,038 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 13; diphtheria, 9; and whooping-cough, 30.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 12, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 26.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 9.7, and the highest in Galway, viz, 50.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 166 deaths were registered, including measles, 2; enteric fever, 1; whooping-cough, 3; and influenza, 5.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended April 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,345,563. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.9, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 28.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 591, including measles, 41; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 8; whooping-cough, 33; fever, 5; and diarrhoea, 6.

BRITISH INDIA—*Singapore.*—Month of February, 1890. Total deaths, 420, including fevers, 115; bowel complaints, 37; small-pox, 2; and beri beri, 21.

MALTA AND GOZO.—From the 1st to 15th of March, 1890. Total deaths, 213, including whooping-cough, 1; diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; and dysentery, 3.

From 16th to 31st March, 1890. Total deaths, 175, including diphtheria 2 and dysentery 3.

FRANCE—*Bordeaux*.—*Rumored arrival of a cholera infected vessel.*—The United States consul at Cadiz, Spain, writes under date of April 12, “to-day’s telegrams report cholera at Bordeaux, France, on board ship *Fulton*.”

No confirmation of this report has yet been received.

NETHERLANDS.—The deaths registered during the month of April, 1890, in the principal cities of the Netherlands, having an aggregate population of 1,146,123, correspond to an annual rate of 26.4 a thousand of the population. The deaths included enteric and typhus fevers, 11; measles, 24; croup, 30; diphtheria, 22; and whooping-cough, 49.

BRAZIL—*Bahia*.—The United States consul writes as follows, under date of April 5, 1890:

I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of this city and the adjacent country as good.

Abundant rains have fallen within the past two weeks, throughout the entire State, averting the drought which was prevailing over a large part of the district.

Maceio.—Month of February, 1890. Population, 17,000. Total deaths, 30. None from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Week ended April 17, 1890. Five deaths from yellow fever were reported.

HAYTI—*Cape Haytien*.—During the period from March 8 to April 12, 1890, there were 29 deaths from all causes. None from contagious diseases.

BELGIUM—*Antwerp*.—*Denial that the lodging-houses are sources of typhus infection.*—The United States consul at Antwerp, Belgium, in a communication, with inclosures, to the Department of State, dated April 3, 1890, referring to the intimation that the Antwerp lodging-houses were the sources of the typhus fever which recently appeared among immigrants in New York (see Abstracts of January 10 and 17, 1890), writes as follows:

Antwerp has been and is very healthy; even the universal “grippe” touched but slightly here.

The official health bulletins, received by me weekly, report some cases of typhoid in the hospitals, but in a mild form, as the deaths from it are few. Typhus does not exist here; in fact, the port seems singularly free from the contagious or infectious diseases that are usually to be found in large seaports, and if such diseases develop among the emigrants from here I am sure they do not originate in Antwerp.

With the weekly official reports of the board of health before me, I find but two deaths from typhus fever reported in the city since the 1st of January. There are some cases of typhoid fever under treatment in the hospital, but not a case of typhus; so it appears that, if the emi-

grants contracted the disease in Antwerp, they took it all away with them, and left none behind to develop here.

I can not think the disease originated here. Most of the emigrants are not more than a day in Antwerp, and many go direct from the cars to the steamer.

Sanitary report from Cadiz, Spain.

The following report has been received, dated Cadiz, Spain, April 3, 1890, addressed to the Assistant Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the sanitary report of this province for the month of January, as published in the *Diario de Cadiz*, of even date with this dispatch. The following deductions from the report inclosed may be worthy of especial note: Marriages to which uncles and nieces are the contracting parties are permitted. More than 10 per cent. of all births are illegitimate. The total number of deaths exceed the total number of births. The births of females nearly equal that of males, but the deaths of the latter are nearly double those of the former. More than 19 per cent. of all deaths are caused by contagious and infectious diseases, of which diphtheria is most fatal. That 622 of the 1,590 deaths reported were caused by diseases of respiratory organs. That the population of the province being 429,380 and the deaths 1,590, the rate per thousand per annum is 42, a fearful mortality when it is remembered that the territory covered includes a large rural population:

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. TURNER,
U. S. Consul.

[Extract from the inclosed report for the province of Cadiz, Spain, for the month of January, 1890.]

Population of the province, 429,380. Total deaths from all causes, 1,590. From contagious and infectious diseases, 305, as follows: Small-pox, 24; measles, 12; scarlatina, 1; diphtheria, 81; whooping-cough, 2; enteric fever, 16; puerperal fever, 11; intermittent fever, 22; dysentery, 6; syphilis, 3; all others, 127.

Other diseases caused 1,246 deaths, as follows: Diseases of the circulatory organs, 164; respiratory, 622; digestive, 124; urinary, 14. Of the organs of locomotion, 12; nervous system, 152; constitutional dystrophia, 53; *processos morbosus communes*, 85; mental diseases, 2; cancerous, 18.

Deaths by violence were as follows: Accidental, 35; suicidal, 1; homicidal, 3.

Sanitary condition of Catania, Italy, in 1889.

The United States consul furnishes the following report, under date of April 9, 1890:

The sanitary condition of the city of Catania during 1889, has been satisfactory as compared with that of the previous year. The number

of deaths were 2,893, the rate being 26.0 a thousand, showing a decrease of about one-half in the last year. Small-pox, which in 1888 caused 869 deaths, has almost disappeared, the cases having been very few, and victims hardly reaching the number of 111. Even deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs have gone down to 596, which is 151 less than in 1888. Among the prevailing diseases, scarlet fever caused 115 deaths and diphtheria 109. During the year 5,164 persons were vaccinated, and 4049 births occurred, the rate being 37.6 a thousand.

The principal causes of the deaths were: Contagious and miasmatic diseases, 458; constitutional diseases, 232; nervous, 372; respiratory, 596; diseases of digestive tract, 846; other diseases, 391.

The annexed table shows the number of deaths from contagious and other diseases for each month:

Table showing the number of deaths from infectious, miasmatic, and contagious diseases at Catania, Italy, during the year 1889.

Months.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Enteric fever.	Diphtheria.	Malarial fever.	Whooping-cough.	Erysipelas.	Leprosy.	Other diseases.	Total.
January	25	.....	9	3	8	4	.....	2	.....	8	59
February	7	2	8	1	9	5	.....	1	1	2	36
March	2	.....	4	7	17	2	2	1	.....	.....	36
April .....	.....	3	10	6	12	6	.....	.....	.....	3	38
May .....	.....	.....	11	4	8	2	.....	1	.....	2	28
June	1	.....	26	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....	5	45
July	2	1	13	4	10	2	.....	.....	.....	5	35
August .....	.....	2	5	10	13	3	2	.....	.....	9	44
September .....	.....	.....	5	10	11	2	2	2	1	1	34
October	1	.....	5	8	5	1	1	.....	.....	6	26
November	1	.....	11	11	10	4	3	.....	.....	6	46
December	3	.....	8	8	1	3	4	.....	.....	5	32
Total	41	8	115	78	109	34	14	7	2	59	458

Total number of deaths from all causes, 2,893; rate, 26.0 per 1,000.

Total estimated population, 108,922.

Modification of the bacillus of phthisis pulmonalis by antiseptic treatment.

[Translated for this Bureau from *L'Actualité Médicale*, Paris.]

From a great number of microscopic observations we have almost constantly proved:

That in proportion to the amelioration of the disease as shown by clinical examination, the sputum contains less and less bacilli, and a more considerable number of spores.

In a subject suffering from phthisis pulmonalis in an advanced stage, the disorganization of the tissue is revealed under the microscope, on the one hand by the rarity of cells with entire nuclei and the small quantity of mucous corpuscles; on the other, by the presence of a few sanguine globules, more or less normal, and of isolated nuclei supplied by degenerated cells.

However great the precaution taken in preparing the sputum for examination the particles must be only part of the liquid, and far from

being faithful representatives of the whole, may possess quite special characteristics. The mass of sputum presents no homogeneity, and the mixture offers many practical difficulties. Certain viscous parts are not developed in the liquid portion. The sputum supplied from parts of the breathing apparatus completely invaded by the bacilli will contain these in greater quantity than sputum coming from parts less seriously affected. But if the number of bacilli varies, their morphological character should be the same.

In bacteriological examination a large quantity of sputum should be prepared. Dexterity in bacteriological search will enable the examiner to recognize the presence of the bacillus without coloration. Two specimens are prepared, and the one which seems to represent the best average of the white examination is retained.

Sporulation is the most salient result of antiseptic treatment. It coincides with the amelioration in the morbid symptoms.

In brief, the destruction of the bacillus presents enormous, not to say insurmountable difficulties. Therapeutic attempts should be directed rather to a modification of the soil than to the destruction of the bacillus.

Mortality statistics for Constantinople for the year 1889.

[Translated for this Bureau from *La Revue-Médico Pharmaceutique*, Constantinople, March, 1890.]

The total of deaths reported at Constantinople for the year 1889 is 11,039. The population of the city and its environs is stated by the Ottoman *Indicator* to be 700,000 inhabitants, which would make the death rate only 15.77. This rate can not be regarded as authentic. It should be increased by from 30 to 50 per cent. This increase would still give a highly satisfactory figure as regards mortality, for the proportion to the population would be only 23.65 a thousand.

MORTALITY TABLE—FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping- cough.
London.....	Apr. 12.....	5,758,500	2038				1	15	25		67	
Paris.....	Apr. 5.....	2,260,945	1079			3		10	6	50	48	9
Glasgow.....	Apr. 12.....	545,678	287					2		3	24	20
Warsaw.....	Apr. 5.....	455,852	239			12			2	7		
Rome.....	Feb. 1.....	415,498	273					1		2		
Rome.....	Feb. 8.....	415,498	223					3		1		
Rome.....	Feb. 15.....	415,498	229					1		7		
Rome.....	Feb. 22.....	415,498	321			1			1	10		
Rome.....	Mar. 1.....	415,498	217						1	7		
Amsterdam.....	Apr. 5.....	406,402	162					2		5		
Amsterdam.....	Apr. 12.....	406,402	161					1		4		
Copenhagen.....	Mar. 29.....	312,387	138					1	4	7		
Copenhagen.....	Apr. 5.....	312,387	141						2	12		
Copenhagen.....	Apr. 12.....	312,387	131					1	1	17		
Munich.....	Mar. 22.....	298,000	175						1	5		
Munich.....	Mar. 29.....	298,000	164						1	4		
Munich.....	Apr. 5.....	298,000	165						2	3		
Palermo.....	Apr. 5.....	250,000	86						1			
Rotterdam.....	Apr. 12.....	203,486	86									
Genoa.....	Apr. 5.....	180,233	92			2	1			1		
Trieste.....	Apr. 5.....	158,064	72							3		
Stuttgart.....	Apr. 12.....	125,510	38							5		
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 25.....	120,000	55		1	7		1	1			
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 1.....	120,000	91			9			1			
Havre.....	Apr. 5.....	112,074	70					2		1	3	
Catania.....	Apr. 7.....	109,000	52					1	1			
Barmen.....	Apr. 8.....	109,000	37							2		
Barmen.....	Apr. 15.....	109,000	26									
Leghorn.....	Apr. 6.....	103,659	58						1			
Cadiz.....	Mar. 29.....	57,157	66									
Cadiz.....	Apr. 5.....	57,157	47									
Cadiz.....	Apr. 12.....	57,157	48									
Merida.....	Mar. 17.....	47,448	51		1							
Merida.....	Mar. 24.....	47,448	47									
Merida.....	Mar. 31.....	47,448	42		1							
Merida.....	Apr. 7.....	47,448	39									
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 17.....	23,800	23									
Gibraltar.....	Apr. 6.....	23,681	12									
Kingston, Can.....	Apr. 18.....	18,284	7									
Antigua.....	Mar. 22.....	15,847	15									
Antigua.....	Mar. 29.....	15,847	18									
Antigua.....	Apr. 5.....	15,847	8									
Sagua la Grande.....	Apr. 12.....	15,605	11									
Sagua la Grande.....	Apr. 19.....	15,605	9									
St. Thomas.....	Mar. 28.....	13,500	15								3	
St. Thomas.....	Apr. 4.....	13,500	14									
St. Thomas.....	Apr. 11.....	13,500	9								2	
Flushing, Neth.....	Apr. 12.....	12,793	7									
La Guayra.....	Apr. 5.....	7,428	8									
La Guayra.....	Apr. 12.....	7,428	5									
Turk's Islands.....	Feb. 19.....	5,000	6									
Turk's Islands.....	Feb. 26.....	5,000	6									

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.